

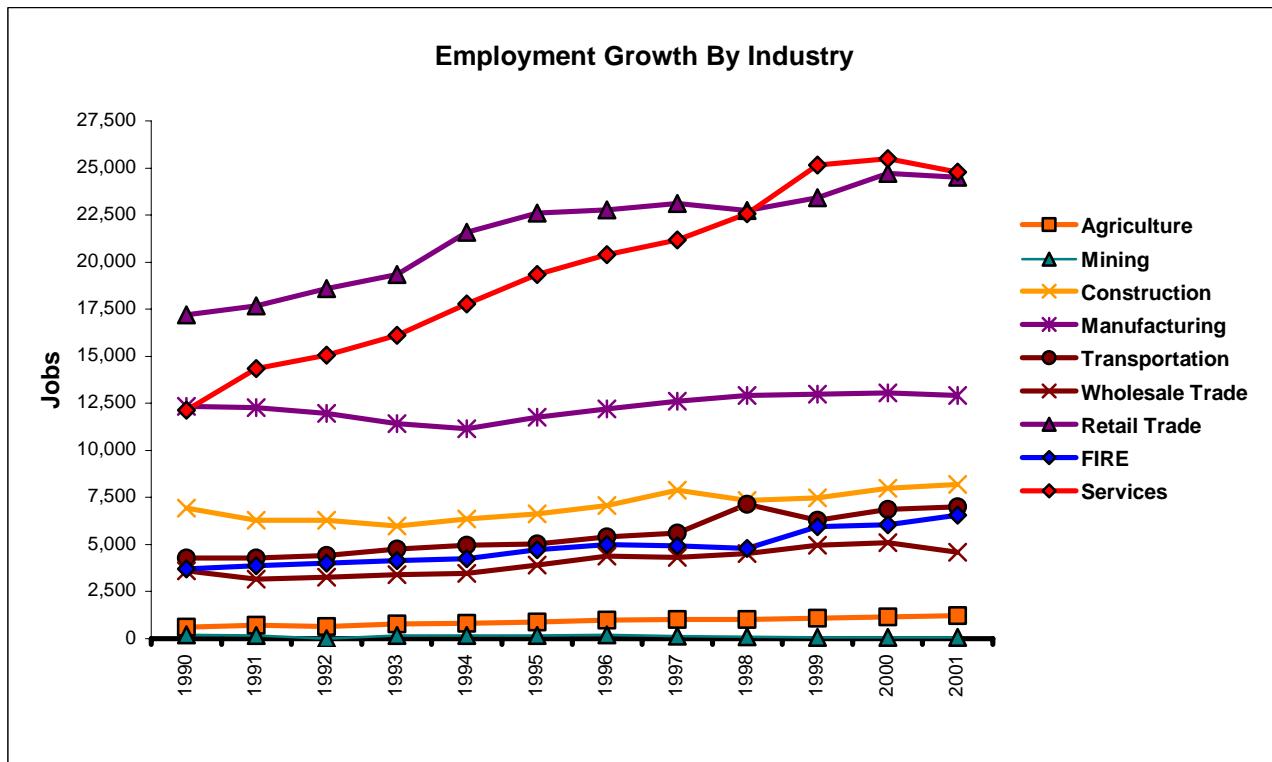
Employment In Chesterfield County

Introduction

Employment is an important indicator of the prosperity of a given area. Employment in Chesterfield County was examined for the years 1990 to 2001 using data from the Virginia Employment Commission. The data is based on the two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code, of which there are nine major industrial classifications: agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance and services.

Employment By Industry

There were a total of 89,790 jobs in Chesterfield County in 2001. In Chesterfield County the dominating industries in terms of employment are the service sector, with 27 percent, and retail-trade sector with 27 percent of the jobs in Chesterfield. Manufacturing ranks third in the county for employment, with 12,934 jobs. Construction, transportation, wholesale trade and finance each provide 4,000 to 8,000 jobs. Agriculture and mining make up the smallest employment sectors, with less than 1,300 jobs each.



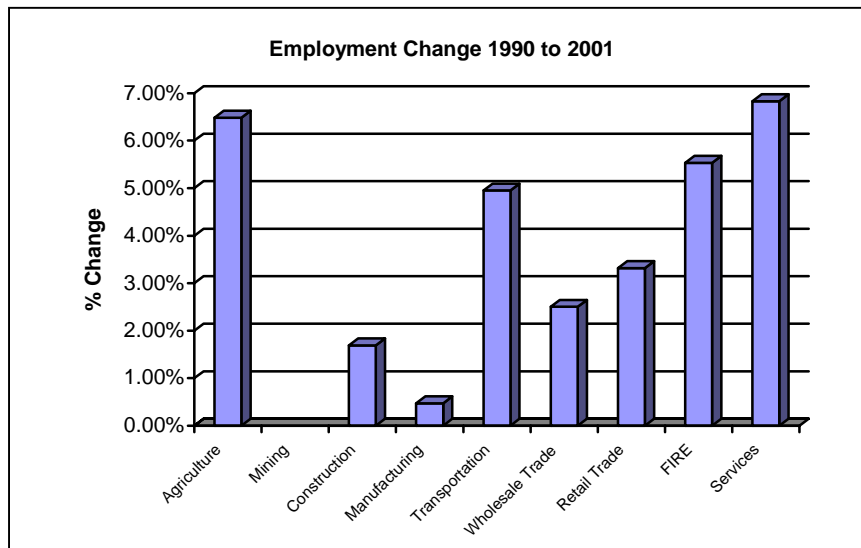
Between 1990 and 1998, retail trade was the dominant employment sector. However, the services sector experienced rapid growth from 1990 to 1999 and surpassed the retail trade sector in 1998 to become the dominant employment industry by 2001. The number of people employed in the service sector reached its maximum in 2000 and started to decline in 2001. The manufacturing industry has maintained a steady growth rate in employment since 1993. There have been no significant changes in the other industries over the 1990-2001 time frame.

Employment In Chesterfield County By Industry												
Industries	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Non Agricultural¹	76,349	78,178	80,222	81,986	86,559	90,897	94,038	96,971	100,089	103,627	107,146	106,467
Private	61,049	62,721	64,479	66,082	70,535	75,059	78,413	80,766	83,135	87,405	90,546	89,790
Non Manufacturing²	48,707	50,449	52,497	54,674	59,394	63,303	66,210	68,165	70,234	74,403	77,506	76,856
Agriculture	615	698	661	771	828	895	979	1,011	1011	1,090	1,168	1,207
Mining	208	158	NA	153	154	181	188	124	111	57	59	63
Construction	6,950	6,274	6,298	5,996	6,356	6,614	7,085	7,880	7,348	7,467	8,000	8,183
Manufacturing	12,342	12,272	11,982	11,407	11,141	11,748	12,200	12,599	12,901	12,995	13,040	12,934
Transportation	4,273	4,297	4,425	4,751	4,957	5,039	5,418	5,593	7,124	6,292	6,880	7,002
Wholesale Trade	3,618	3,159	3,276	3,409	3,479	3,919	4,402	4,318	4,506	4,975	5,111	4,593
Retail Trade	17,209	17,667	18,598	19,337	21,576	22,593	22,760	23,125	22,746	23,414	24,718	24,492
FIRE	3,702	3,862	4,008	4,141	4,260	4,710	4,997	4,932	4,808	5,950	6,062	6,552
Services	12,133	14,224	15,069	16,116	17,784	19,851	20,381	21,182	22,579	25,157	25,509	24,764

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

¹non-agricultural includes government agencies, as well as private employers in all industries except agriculture forestry and fisheries

²non-manufacturing includes only private employers in non-manufacturing industries



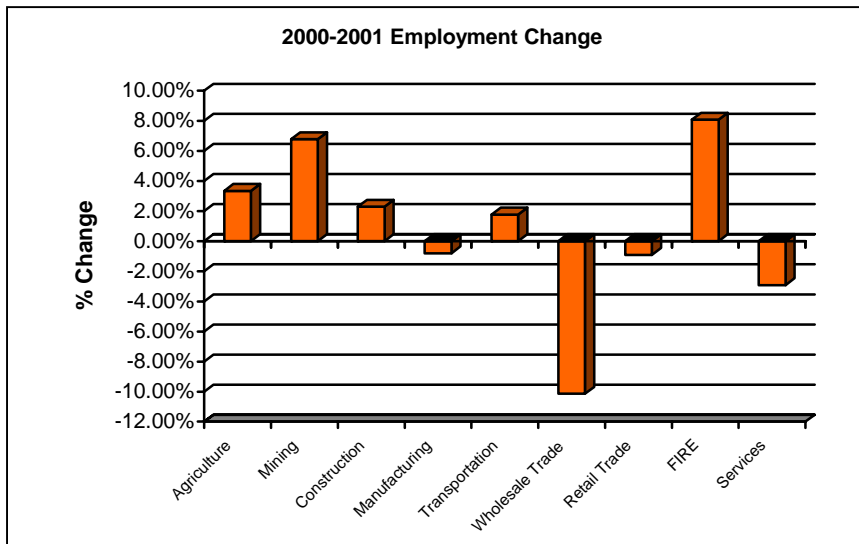
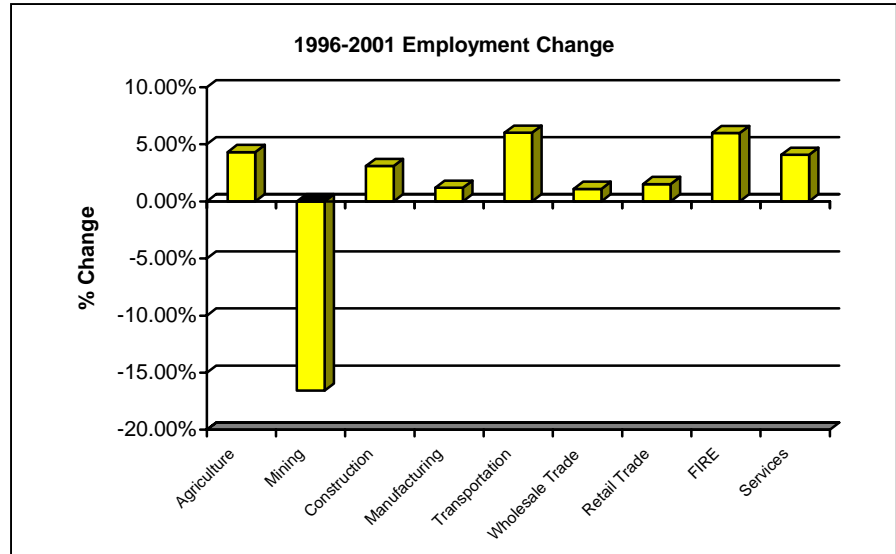
Employment Change 1990-2001

The chart shows the long-term growth of the different sectors of the county's economy. The data shows positive growth in agriculture, transportation, trade, finance and the service industries in a long-term analysis. The mining industry had shown very little growth.

Employment Change 1996-2001

This time frame shows employment trends in the different industries. When compared to the 11-year growth, the past five years have witnessed low growth for employment in many industries. The lowest growth occurred in the mining industry, which lost 16 percent of its employment. The construction, manufacturing, retail-trade and wholesale-trade

industries show a 1 percent to 2 percent employment increase. The industries that had higher growth in the past five years were agriculture, transportation, finance and services.



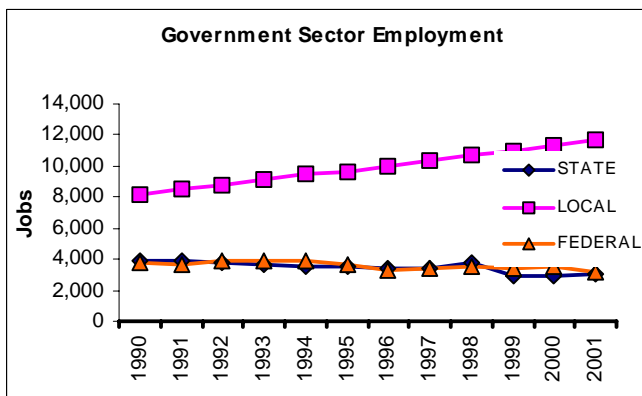
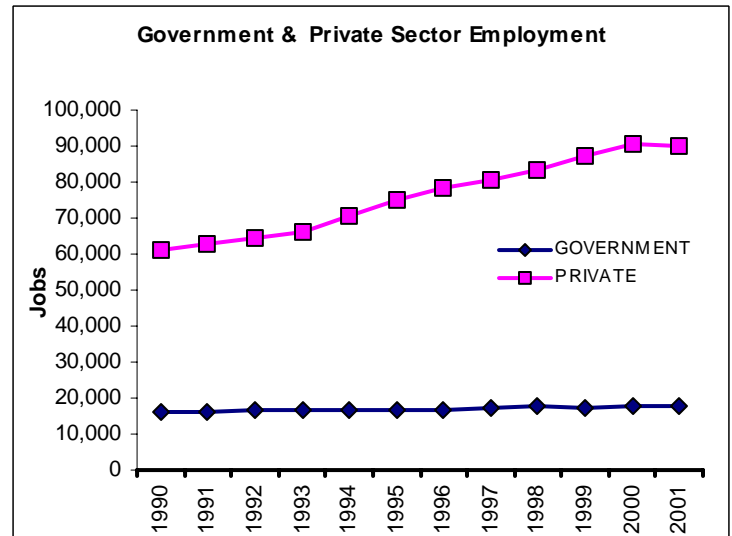
Employment Change 2000-2001

To understand the short-term conditions in employment, the percentage change for 2000 and 2001 was also analyzed. It was found that except for the finance, agriculture, construction, transportation and mining industries, all other industries showed declining trends. Significant losses in employment occurred in wholesale trade, followed by the service, retail and manufacturing industries.

Employment Change in Industries Over 3 Different Time Periods			
Industries	1990-2001	1996-2001	2000-2001
Agriculture	6.48%	4.32%	3.34%
Mining	NA	-16.58%	6.78%
Construction	1.69%	3.10%	2.29%
Manufacturing	0.47%	1.19%	-0.81%
Transportation	4.95%	6.01%	1.77%
Wholesale Trade	2.50%	1.09%	-10.14%
Retail Trade	3.32%	1.51%	-0.91%
FIRE	5.53%	5.98%	8.08%
Service	6.83%	4.08%	-2.92%

Government and Private Sector Employment

Over the past 11 years, the government sector has shown only marginal growth in employment. For further analysis, the government agencies were classified into federal, state and local governments. Federal and state governments have had some fluctuation in their employment levels, while local government has shown a steady increase over the same period. Local government provided over 12,000 jobs in 2001, compared to 8,000 in 1990.



Employment opportunities in the private sector have shown a gradual increase from 61,049 employees in 1990 to 90,546 employees in 2000. Private-sector employment makes up an average of about 81 percent of the county's total employment yearly in this same period. Private-sector employment dropped slightly from 2000 to 2001.

Government and Private Sector Employment					
Years	Total Industries	Private	Government		
			State	Local	Federal
1990	76,963	61,049	3,897	8,208	3,810
1991	78,877	62,721	3,941	8,536	3,679
1992	80,883	64,479	3,764	8,804	3,836
1993	82,757	66,082	3,623	9,123	3,928
1994	87,387	70,535	3,547	9,469	3,836
1995	91,792	75,060	3,501	9,586	3,646
1996	95,017	78,414	3,354	9,934	3,315
1997	97,982	80,766	3,463	10,374	3,379
1998	101,101	83,136	3,773	10,722	3,511
1999	104,717	87,404	2,897	10,981	3,435
2000	108,314	90,546	2,951	11,301	3,516
2001	107,674	89,790	3,016	11,715	3,154

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Methodology and Data Sources

The following terms and calculations were used in this section of the report:

- Employment is any type of work performed, or services rendered, in exchange for money, tuition, fees, books, supplies, room or for any other benefit. Employment figures are expressed as full-time-equivalent employment, a computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.
- The percentage change was calculated using the formula "Current year value – Previous year value / Previous year value X 100"
- Percentage change was calculated for three time frames to show the difference in long-term, short-term and current changes in employment.
- The finance, insurance and real estate industry sector was abbreviated as FIRE.

The information found in this section of the report came from the following sources:

- The Virginia Employment Commission data found at www.vec.va.us
- United States Census definitions found at www.census.gov

Unemployment In Chesterfield County

Chesterfield County Employment & Unemployment Rates					
Years	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Rank
1990	119,510	115,800	3,703	3.1%	
1991	126,110	120,499	5,611	4.4%	
1992	130,010	123,390	6,620	5.1%	
1993	129,900	124,539	5,361	4.1%	
1994	134,020	129,018	5,002	3.7%	
1995	137,246	133,033	4,213	3.1%	
1996	132,813	128,769	4,044	3%	
1997	133,405	129,647	3,758	2.8%	
1998	139,423	136,472	2,951	2.1%	
1999	140,692	137,971	2,721	1.9%	
2000	143,535	141,351	2,184	1.5%	
2001	145,467	141,760	3,707	2.5%	
2002 (2QTR)	149,995	145,343	4,652	3.1%	30(96)

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Chesterfield County historically has had a relatively low unemployment rate. In recent times the unemployment rate was at it's highest in 1992 when it reached 5.1 percent of the total work force. There had been a steady decrease in the unemployment rate, which reached 1.5 percent in 2000. Since then, the trend has been an increasing unemployment rate, which reached 3.1 percent in the second quarter of 2002. Out of 96 counties in Virginia, Chesterfield County ranks 30th in unemployment.

